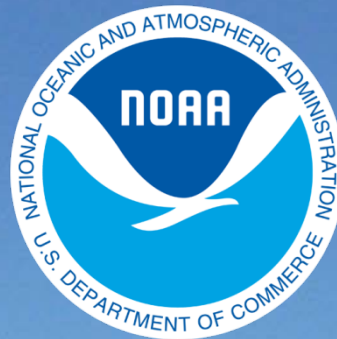


BookletChart™

Glacier Bay

NOAA Chart 17318

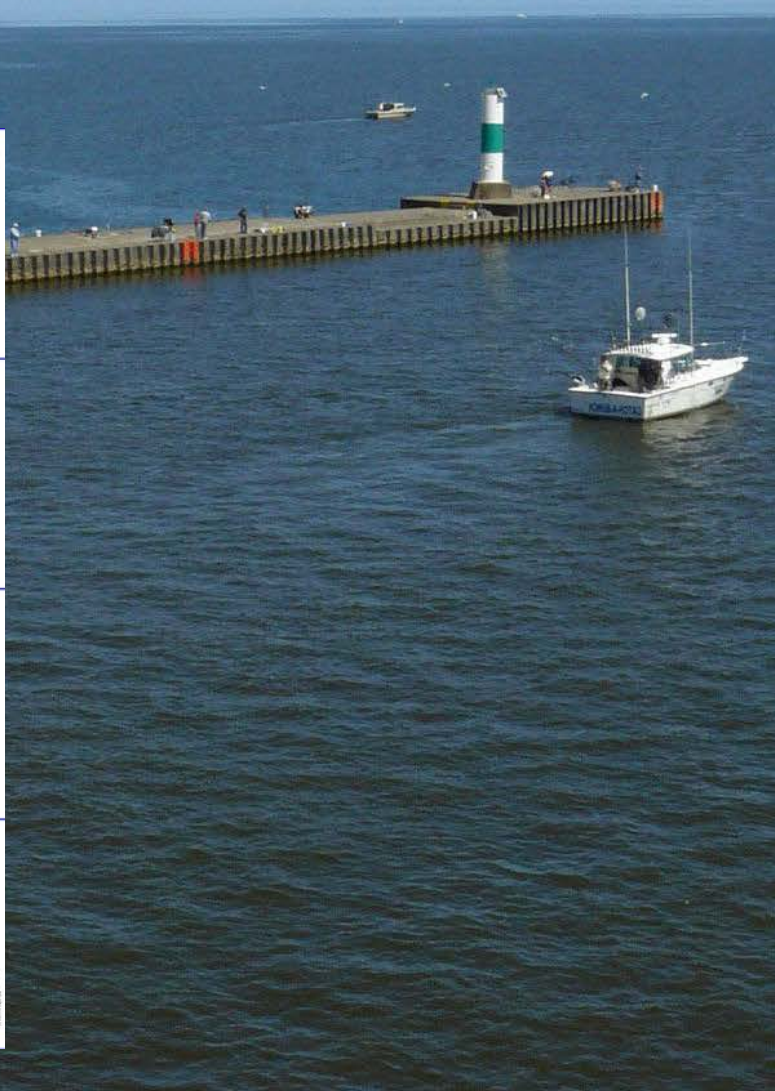
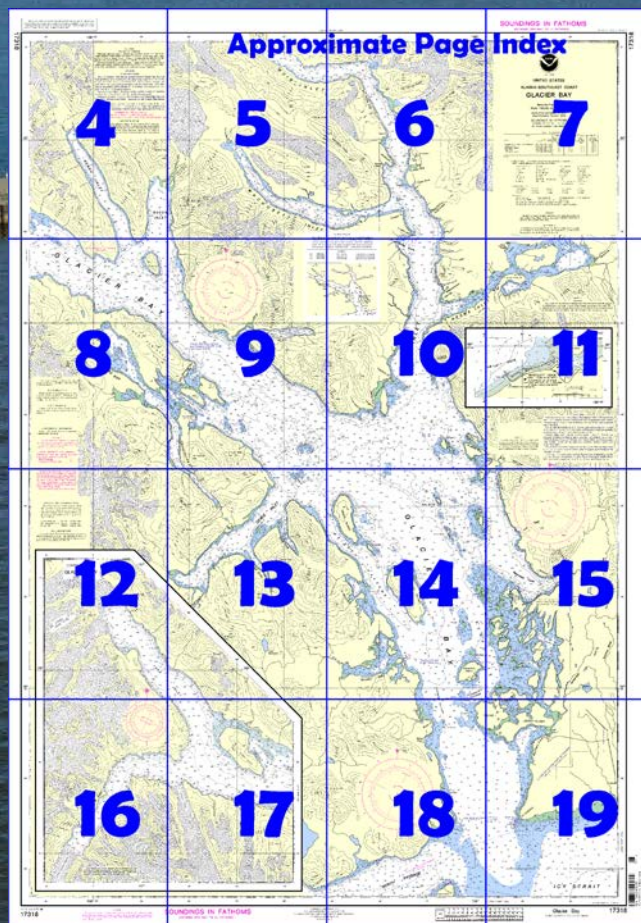


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=17318>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Point Gustavus (58°23'N., 135°55'W.), the E entrance point to Glacier Bay, is low and wooded. It is advisable for all vessels to stay well outside Ancon Rock when rounding Point Gustavus. Old pilings of fishtraps are in the area E of the point. A shoal bare at low water is 1 mile N of the point; the bottom in this locality is broken and uneven. Depths to 9 fathoms extend 2.7 miles S of the Point.

Glacier Bay has its entrance on the N side of Icy Strait between Point Gustavus and Point Carolus. It is about 50 miles long to the head of Muir Inlet, 54 miles to the head of John Hopkins Inlet, and 62 miles to the head of Tarr Inlet, its NW arm, near

the Canadian border. From Point Gustavus to Willoughby Island, the E shore, including Beardslee Islands, is low and quite shelving, and the W shore is low for a short distance back; above Willoughby Island both shores of the bay are steep and foul, and should be avoided. All the shoals of less than 6-fathom depth are covered with kelp part of the year, but this kelp cannot be depended upon to indicate the dangers as the strong current tows the kelp under most of the time.

Currents.—The tidal currents from Point Gustavus to Willoughby Island at times attain a velocity of 6 knots or more. Heavy tide rips and swirls occur abreast Beardslee Islands, especially off the channel SE of the NW island of the group. From this channel the ebb current sets across the bay and meeting the direct current coming down on either side of Willoughby Island produces heavy swirls and rips during large tides. Above Willoughby Island the currents have little velocity. (See the Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions of times and velocities of the current.)

Ice.—Numerous discharging glaciers enter the bay, and glacial ice is always present, sometimes in enormous quantities in Muir Inlet, Tarr Inlet, and Johns Hopkins Inlet. The quantity of ice discharged into Glacier Bay varies from year to year and is greatly affected by seismic activity and local weather. Variations in ice conditions throughout the bay follow no absolutely predictable pattern. Water circulation near the glaciers is very erratic as freshwater enters at all depths. Swirls and eddies are common and cause the ice to move slowly in all directions. After a dry spell, rain causes calving and dense ice packs. When the ice falls from the faces of the glaciers, it may create waves 30 feet high. Therefore, small boats should not approach closer than 0.5 mile to active glaciers. Icebergs are unstable and should not be approached closely because, if disturbed by swell from the small boat passing, they may roll over or break apart at any time.

Beginning in January, Glacier Bay is at times frozen in its upper reaches and in the bays and inlets where much freshwater is discharged. In the upper end of all bays and inlets, the ice never gets thick during the winter freeze-over, and it either thaws or is broken by the wind and waves. The greatest amount of float ice is found in the spring, and it lessens as the season advances. In June the ice in front of the glaciers, as seen from mountains farther down, appears to be solid at the head of the bay. More ice comes down the bay on the large tides than the small, and winds also exert a marked influence on the ice movements. Occasionally in the winter the great mass of ice from Muir Glacier is congested in Muir Inlet as far S as Wachusett Inlet, and in the summer as far S as Muir Point. Icebergs are frequently in Glacier Bay off Tlingit Point, and occasionally a few small bergs are S of Willoughby Island. The ice from Lamplugh Glacier and Reid Glacier is so scattered that vessels usually have little difficulty in passing. Tarr Inlet almost never has a dense ice pack except at the face of Margerie Glacier and Grand Pacific Glacier. Usually ice cover in Johns Hopkins Inlet is dense in the winter as far E as Lamplugh Glacier. It covers only the SW leg of the inlet in the summer. Ice may occasionally be thick as far SE as Drake Island. Fog is frequently in the bay, particularly in late summer.

Caution.—The navigation of Glacier Bay outside of the main channels is not considered safe without local knowledge. The shoals are occasionally marked by grounded ice. Ocean liners and other vessels that cruise the bay are advised to watch for kayaks and canoes in the area.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau Commander
17th CG District (907) 463-2000
Juneau, Alaska

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 10/12
Corrected through LNM Oct. 30/12

NOTE E

A marine safety zone has been established between the near shore and a line of privately maintained marker buoys. The anchoring of boats or placement of crab pots or buoys within this zone is prohibited.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE K

BEARDSLEE ENTRANCE AND ADAMS INLET
(36 CFR 13.1154)
Cruise ships and tour vessels are prohibited from operating in the Beardslee Entrance and Adams Inlet within Wilderness boundaries shown. A full description of the regulation may be found in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences from the normal variation have been observed as follows:

North Passage 7°
Rendu Inlet 5°

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-96	162.425 MHz
Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Haines, AK	WXM-97	162.400 MHz

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat.58°41'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.335" southward and 6.697" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE I

CRITICAL HABITAT RESTRICTIONS (36 CFR 13.1178)

Navigation by all vessels, including kayaks, is prohibited within 100 yards of the islands indicated for protection of sea-bird colonies, sea lions, and other wildlife. Foot traffic on these islands is prohibited.

Vessels may operate within 50 yards of South Marble Island south of 58°38.6'N but must remain 100 yards from sea lions hauled out on land.

A full description of the regulation may be found in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

NOTE J

SPIDER ISLAND REEF COMPLEX (36 CFR 13.1178)

A 0.25 nautical mile approach limit is in effect May 1 - Aug. 31 for the Spider Island Reef Complex in the Beardslee Islands to protect harbor seal haul-out areas.

A full description of the regulation may be found in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and National Park Service.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

Glacier Bay

Salt water and land areas in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Federal regulations applicable in National Parks and Monuments govern the area.

Due to tides and winds, ice conditions in upper Glacier Bay can change drastically in a few hours or overnight. Anchorages should be carefully selected. Fog is frequent, particularly in late summer.

Permits are required for entry into Glacier Bay June 1-Aug. 31. Special regulations may be in effect May 1-Sep. 30. Boaters may contact KWM-20 Bartlett Cove on VHF channel 16 for permits, latest ice conditions, weather reports, and other information.

Ocean liners and other vessels cruise the length of the bay daily. Care must also be taken for backcountry users in kayaks, which frequent the area.

Regulations for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and Summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

Whales and Wildlife

The U.S. National Park Service advises that Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is involved in a management program to minimize the impact of motor vessels on humpback whales. Motor vessels are prohibited from operating within 0.25 nautical miles of humpback whales. Motor vessels may not alter course for the purpose of approaching a whale which is within 0.5 nautical miles. Special regulations direct vessels while in waters frequented by humpback whales, an endangered species.

Pets are not permitted in the backcountry. Certain islands with sea bird colonies are closed to foot traffic during the nesting season.

Hunting is not permitted within the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Park. Sport fishing is permitted in accordance with Alaska State fishing regulations.

Mariners are encouraged to read the information board at the U.S. National Park Service dock in Bartlett Cove or contact KWM-20 Bartlett Cove on VHF channel 16 for current regulations and information.

Regulations for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

Glaciers and Icebergs

Tidewater glaciers should not be approached closer than 0.5 mile. Large icefalls create waters dangerous to boats, particularly when near shore or close to bergs. Great pieces of submerged ice attached to the glacier may shoot to the surface hundreds of yards from the face. Shoaling may also exist in these areas due to high rates of sediment deposition.

Icebergs should be given a wide berth; approximately 5/6 of the berg is under water and submerged shelf may be protruding. Icebergs continually melt, sometimes turning over suddenly without warning.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Bartlett Cove	(58°27'N/135°53'W)	feet	feet	feet
Willoughby I.	(58°36'N/136°07'W)	14.6	13.7	1.6
Muir Inlet	(58°55'N/136°07'W)	16.0	15.1	1.7
Composite Island	(58°53'N/136°34'W)	16.5	15.6	1.7

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

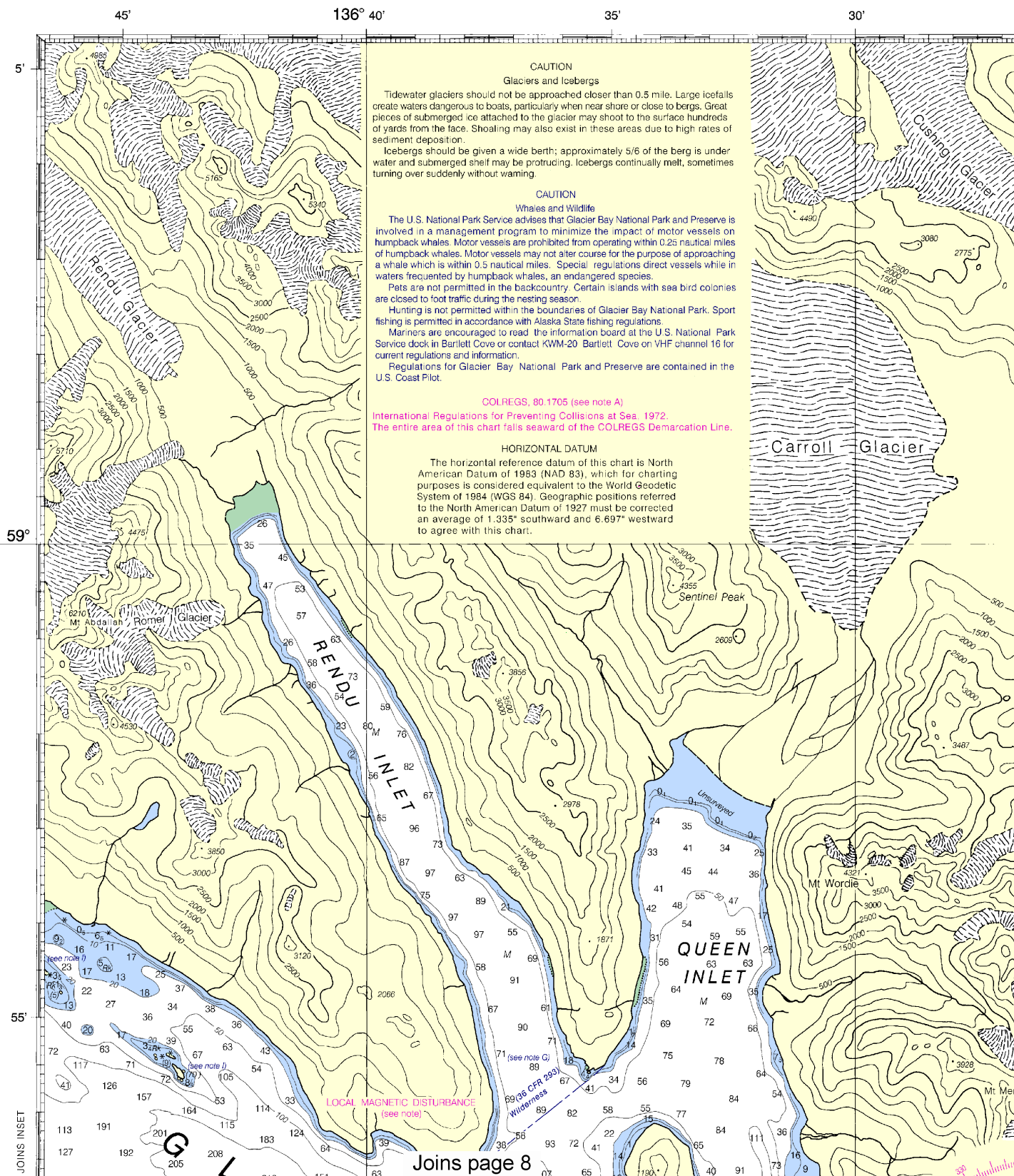
(Sep 2012)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsdna.nod.noaa.gov/ldr/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

17318



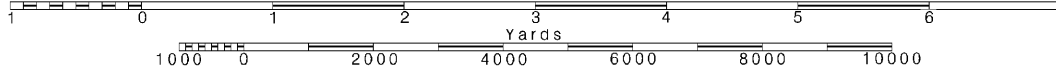
4

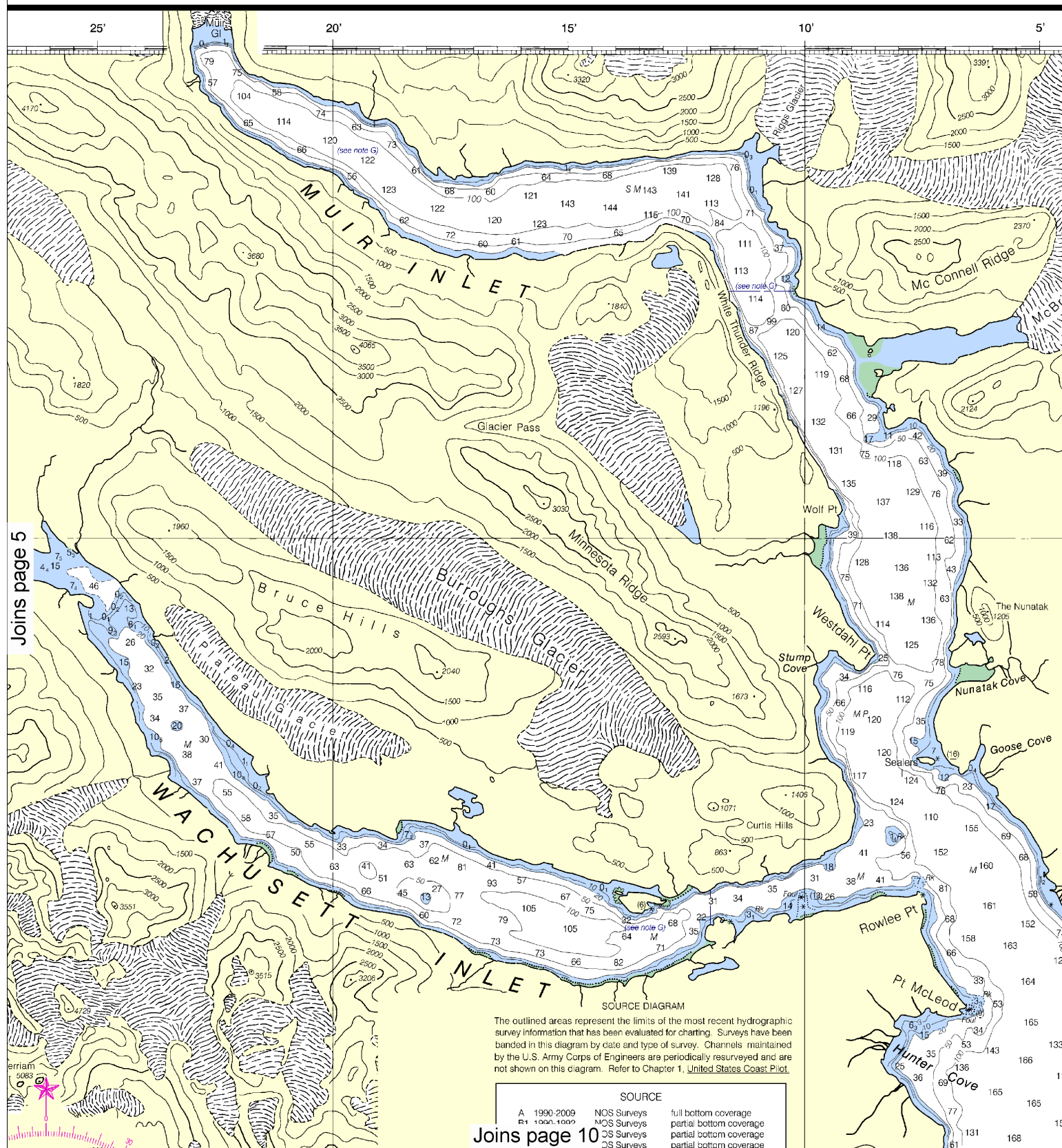
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





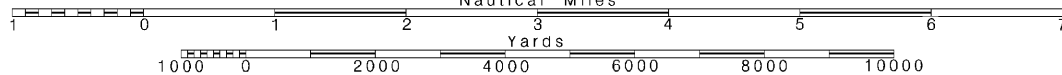
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

136°

55'

50'

5'

17318



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA-SOUTHEAST COAST

GLACIER BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 58° 41'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Bartlett Cove	(58°27'N/135°53'W)	14.6	13.7	1.6
Willoughby I.	(58°36'N/136°07'W)	16.0	15.1	1.7
Muir Inlet	(58°55'N/136°07'W)	16.5	15.6	1.7
Composite Island	(58°53'N/136°34'W)	16.5	15.6	1.7

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Sep 2012)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		Rn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rap reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and Summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and National Park Service.

NOTE G

NON-MOTORIZED WATERS
(36 CFR 13.1180)

Navigation by motorized vessels is prohibited in the following areas:

Upper Muir Inlet, June 1 - July 15
Wachusett Inlet, July 16 - Aug. 31
Adams Inlet, May 1 - Sep. 15
Rendu Inlet, May 1 - Sep. 15

Hugh Miller Inlet (including Scidmore Bay and Charpentier Inlet), May 1 - Sep. 15
Beardslee Islands complex, May 1 - Sep. 15
A full description of the regulation may be found in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

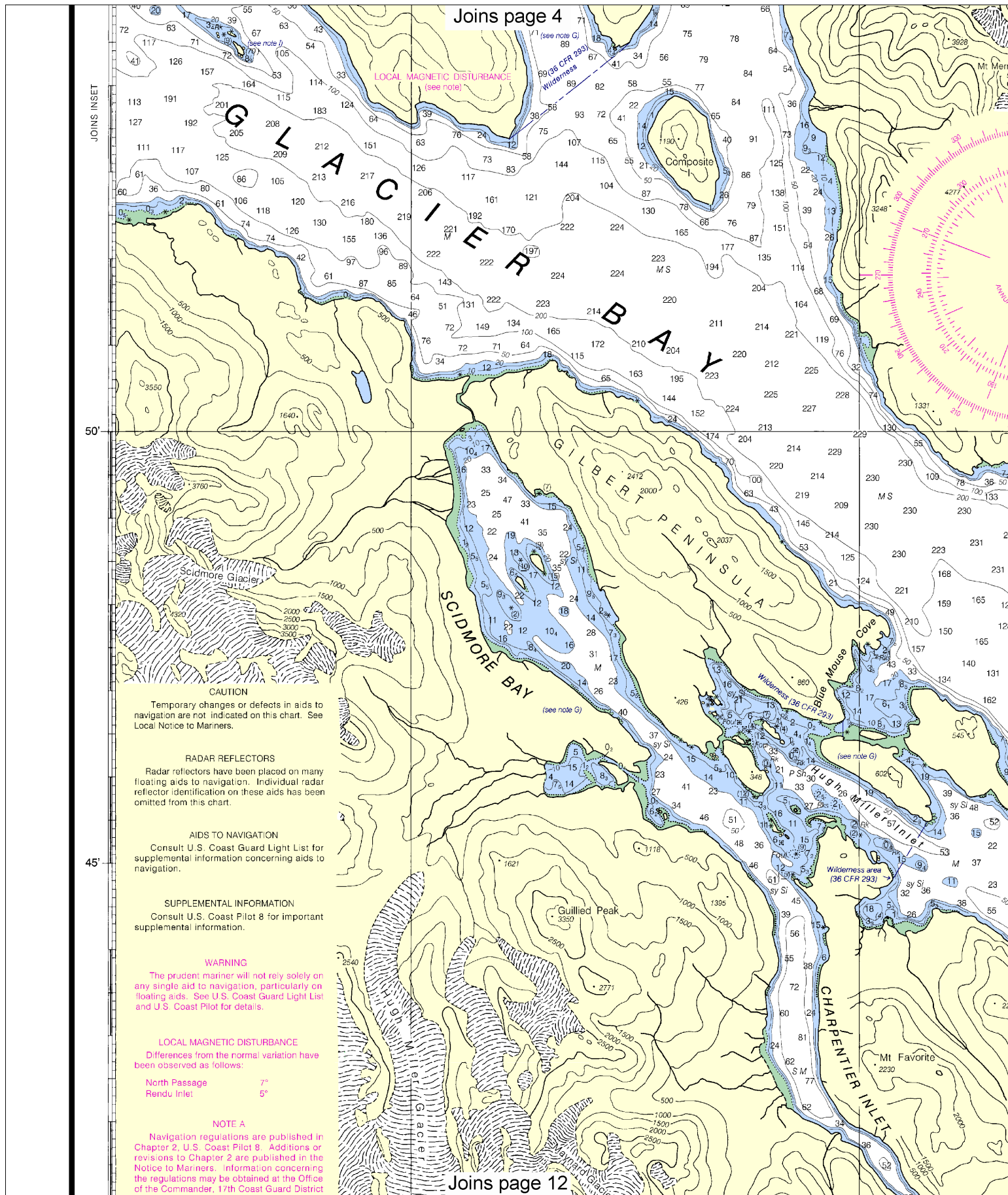
Joins page 11

59°

55'

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.

7



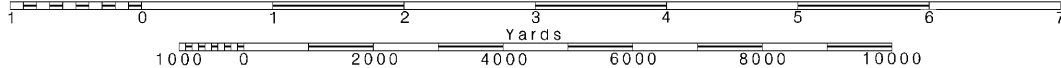
8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



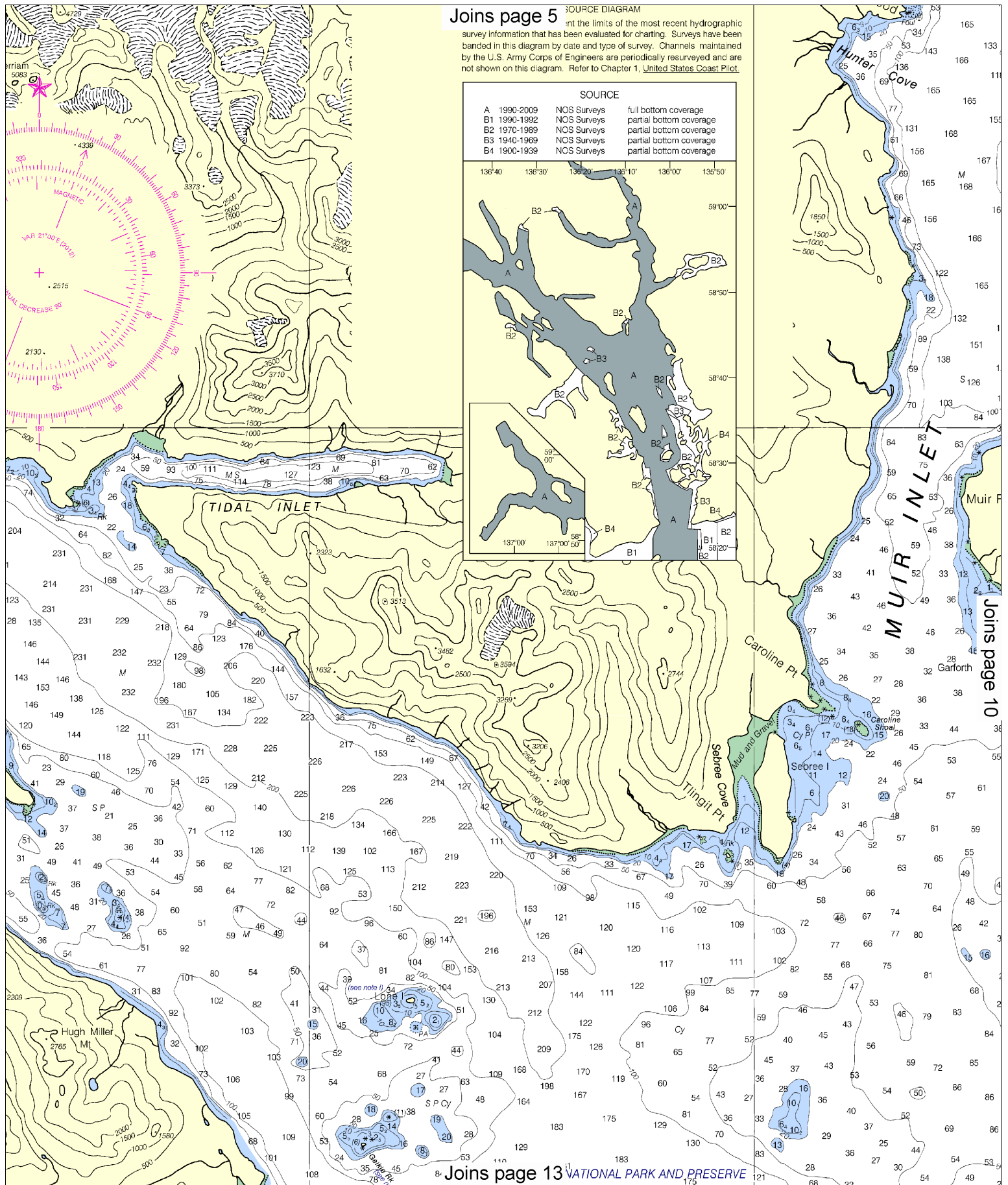
SOURCE DIAGRAM

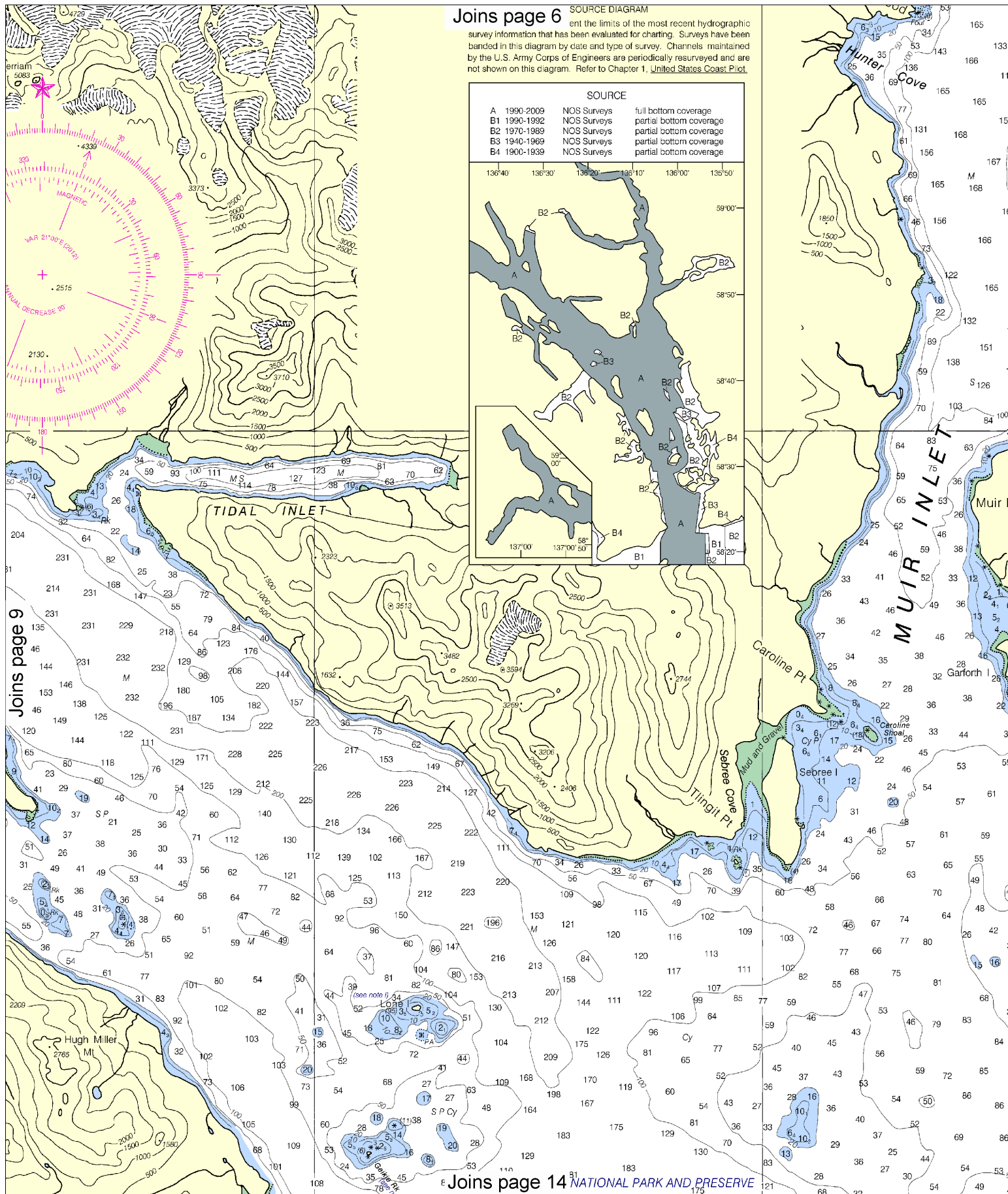
Within the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-2009	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1992	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

The map displays the Hudson River with various survey coverage areas labeled A, B1, B2, B3, and B4. The river is shown in blue, and the surrounding land is in yellow. The map includes latitude and longitude coordinates. An inset map in the bottom left corner shows a detailed view of the lower Hudson River, including the area around New York City, with labels A, B1, B2, B3, and B4. The inset map also includes latitude and longitude coordinates.





Joins page 6

SOURCE DIAGRAM

ent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

SOURCE

A	1990-2009	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1992	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE

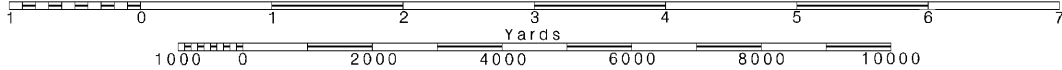
10

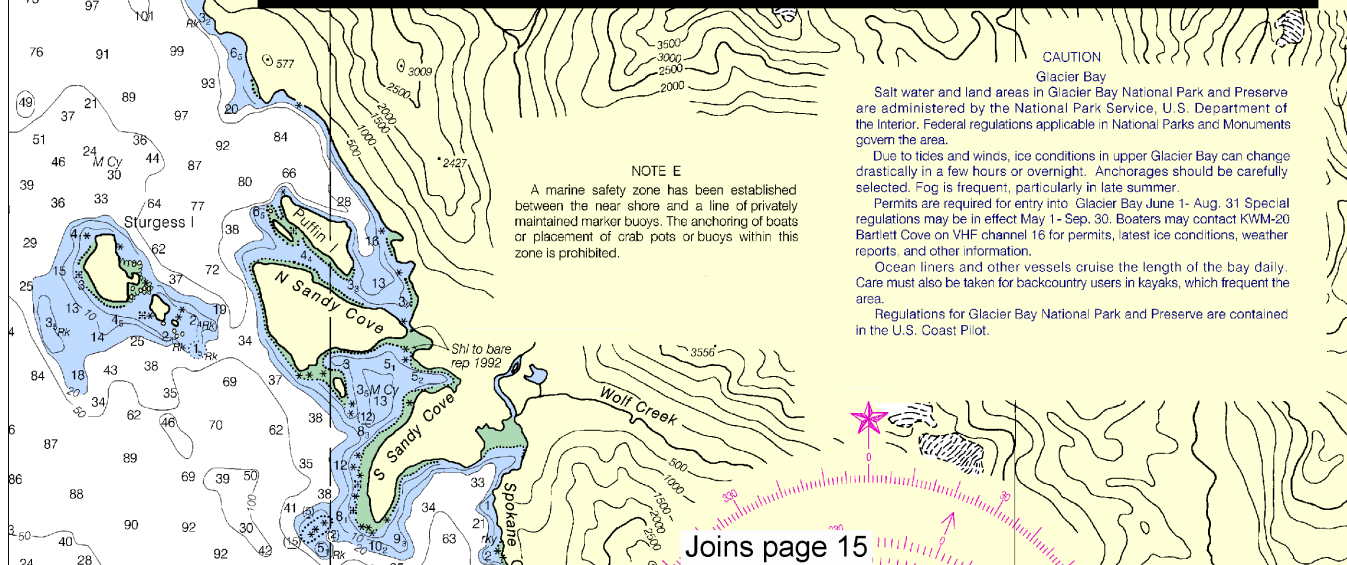
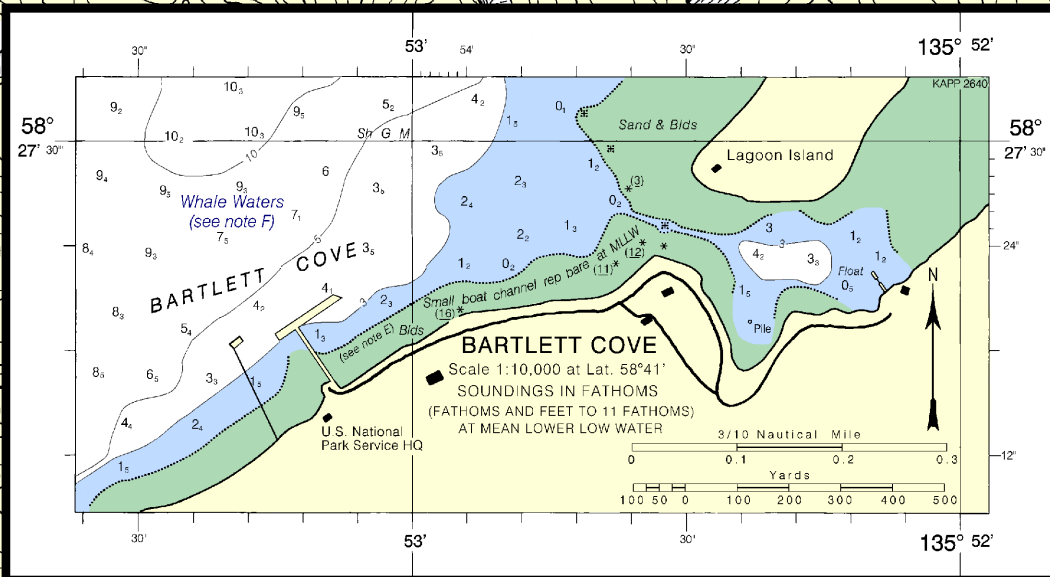
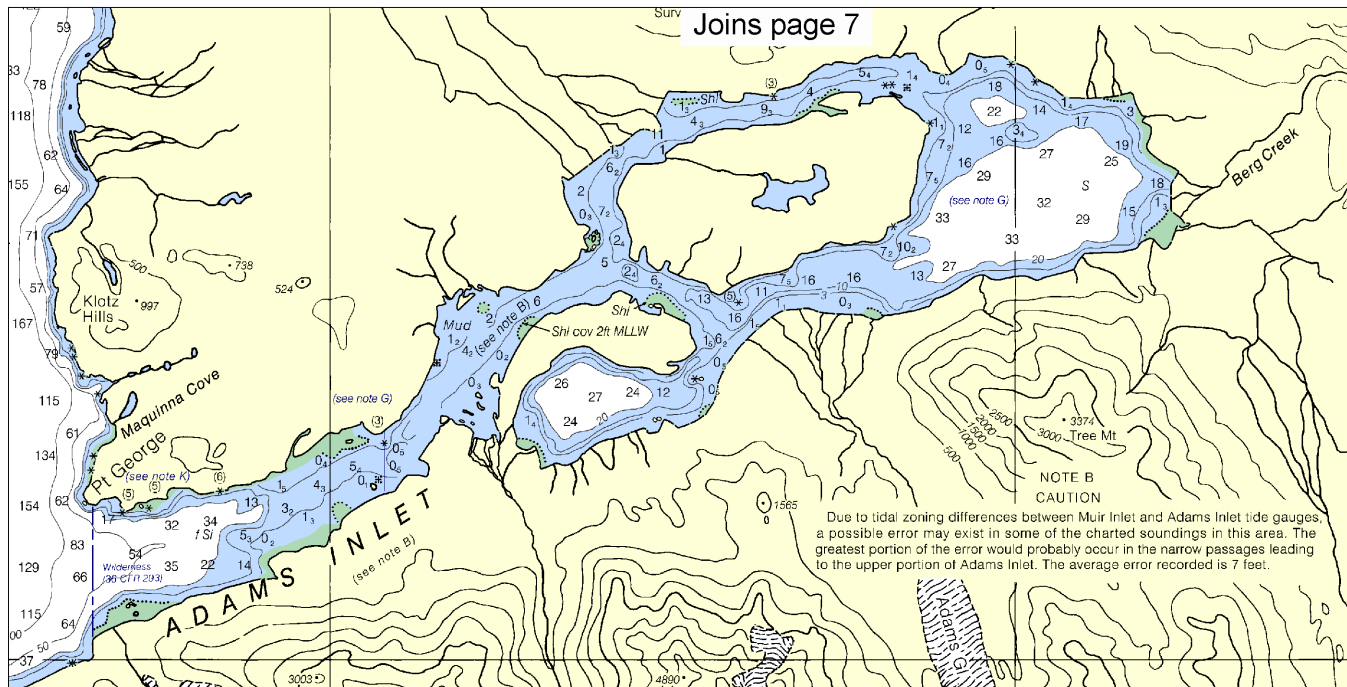
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Some differences from the former edition have been observed as follows:

North Passage 7°
Rendu Inlet 5°

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	182.425 MHz
Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	182.450 MHz
Haines, AK	WXM-97	182.400 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Joins page 8

40°

35°

58°

30'

10'

5'

CONTINUATION OF GLACIER BAY

Scale 1:80,000

137°

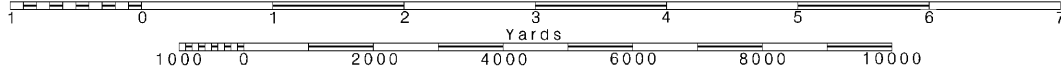
59°

Joins page 16

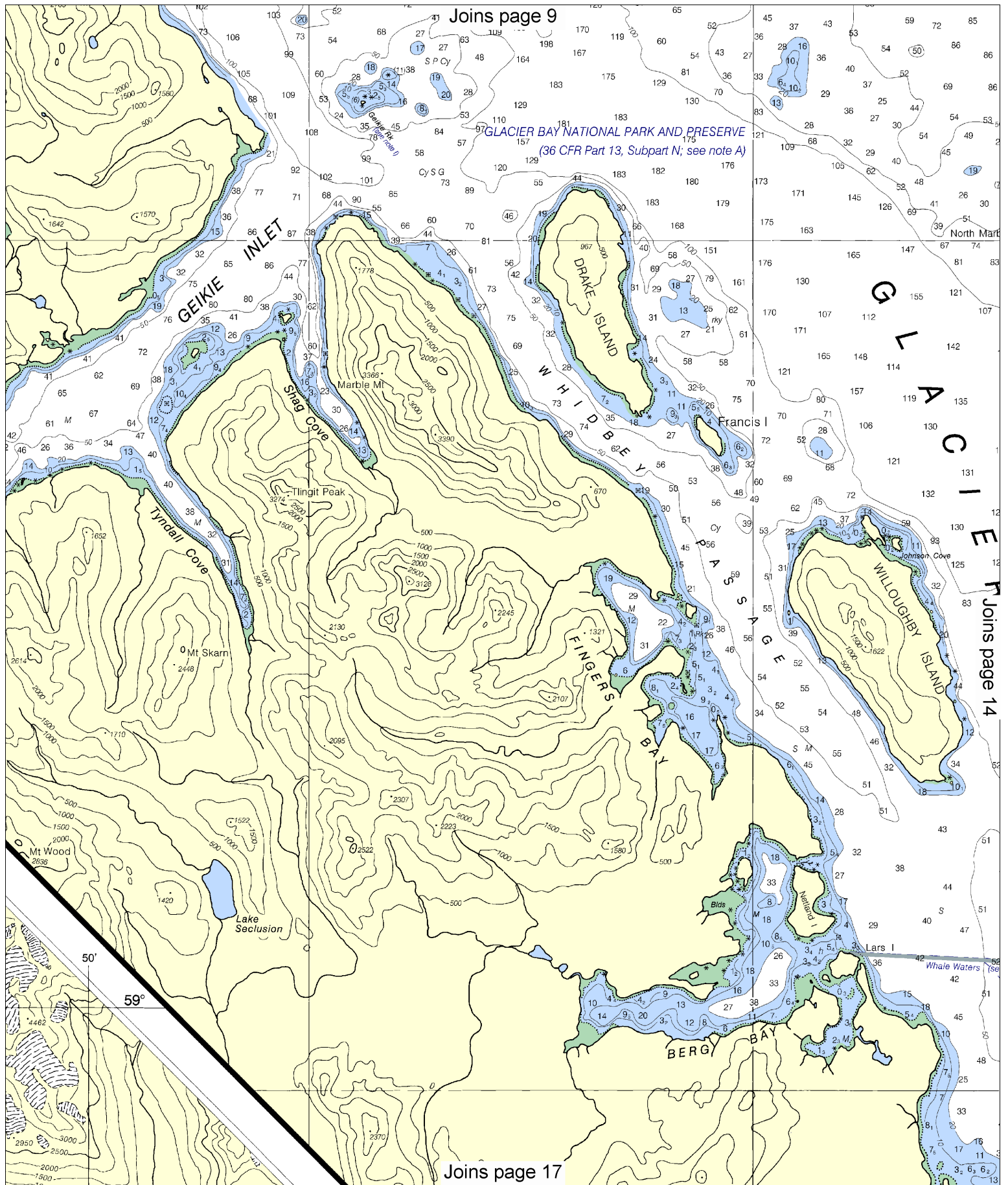
Printed at reduced scale.

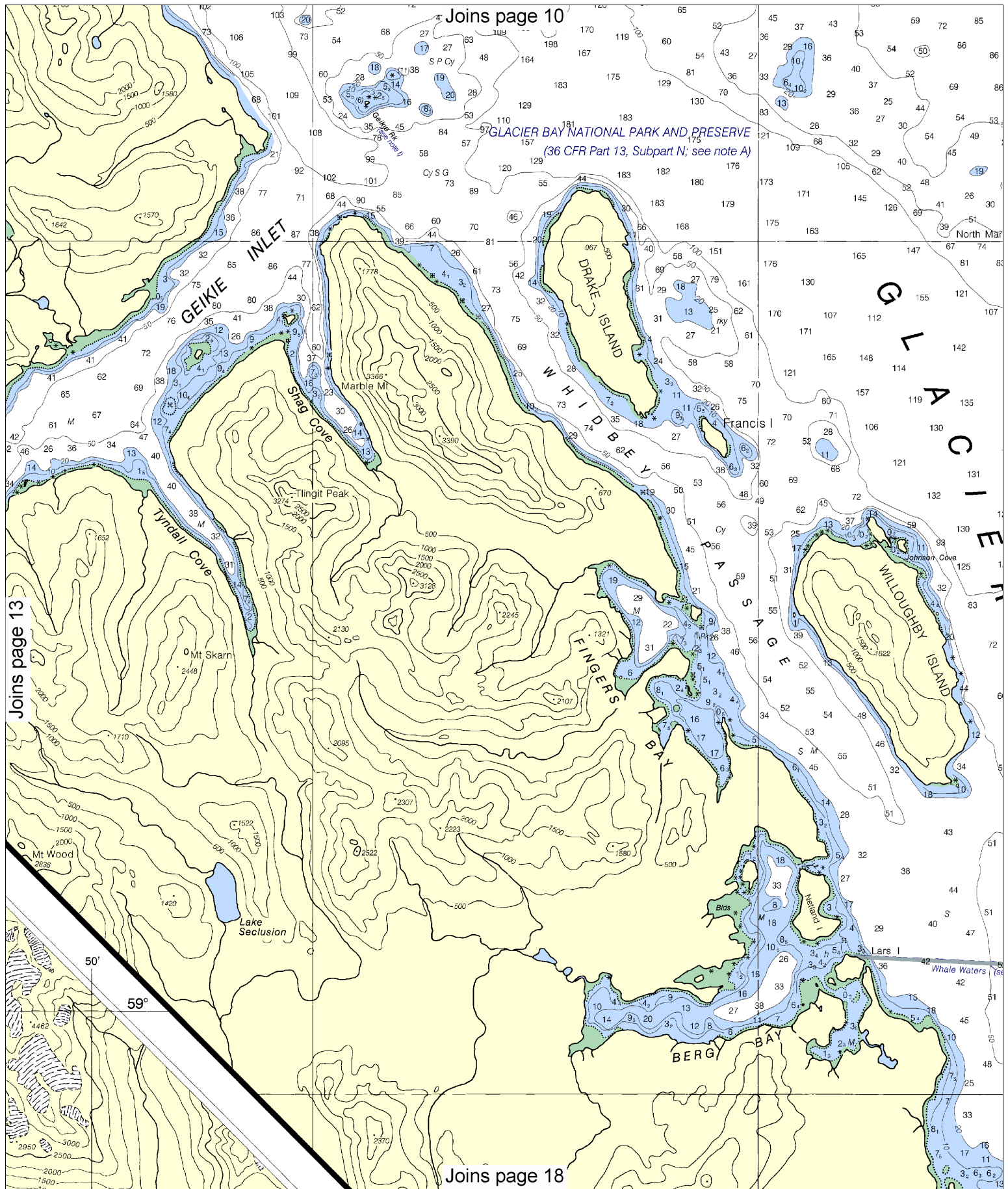
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

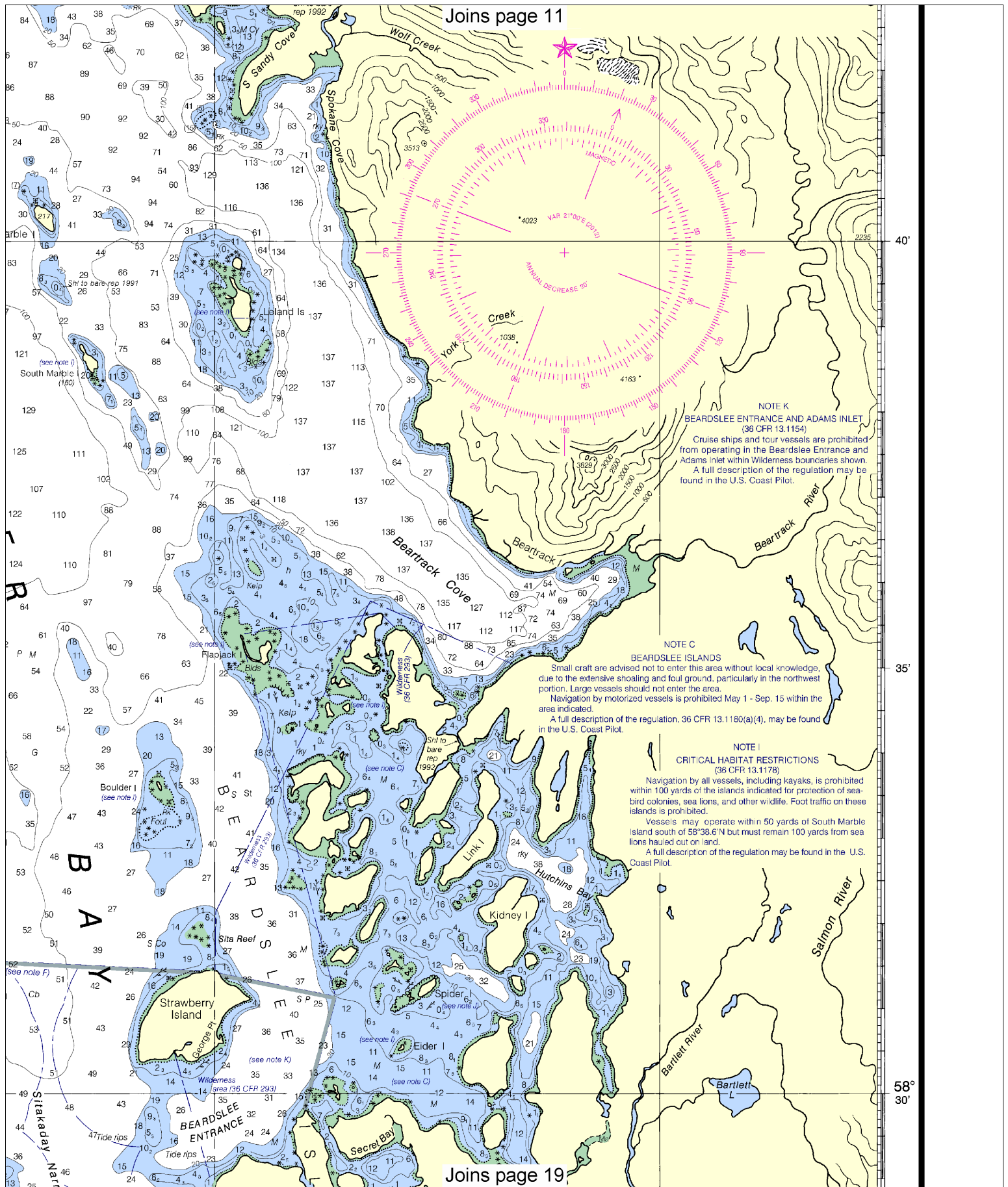
See Note on page 5.

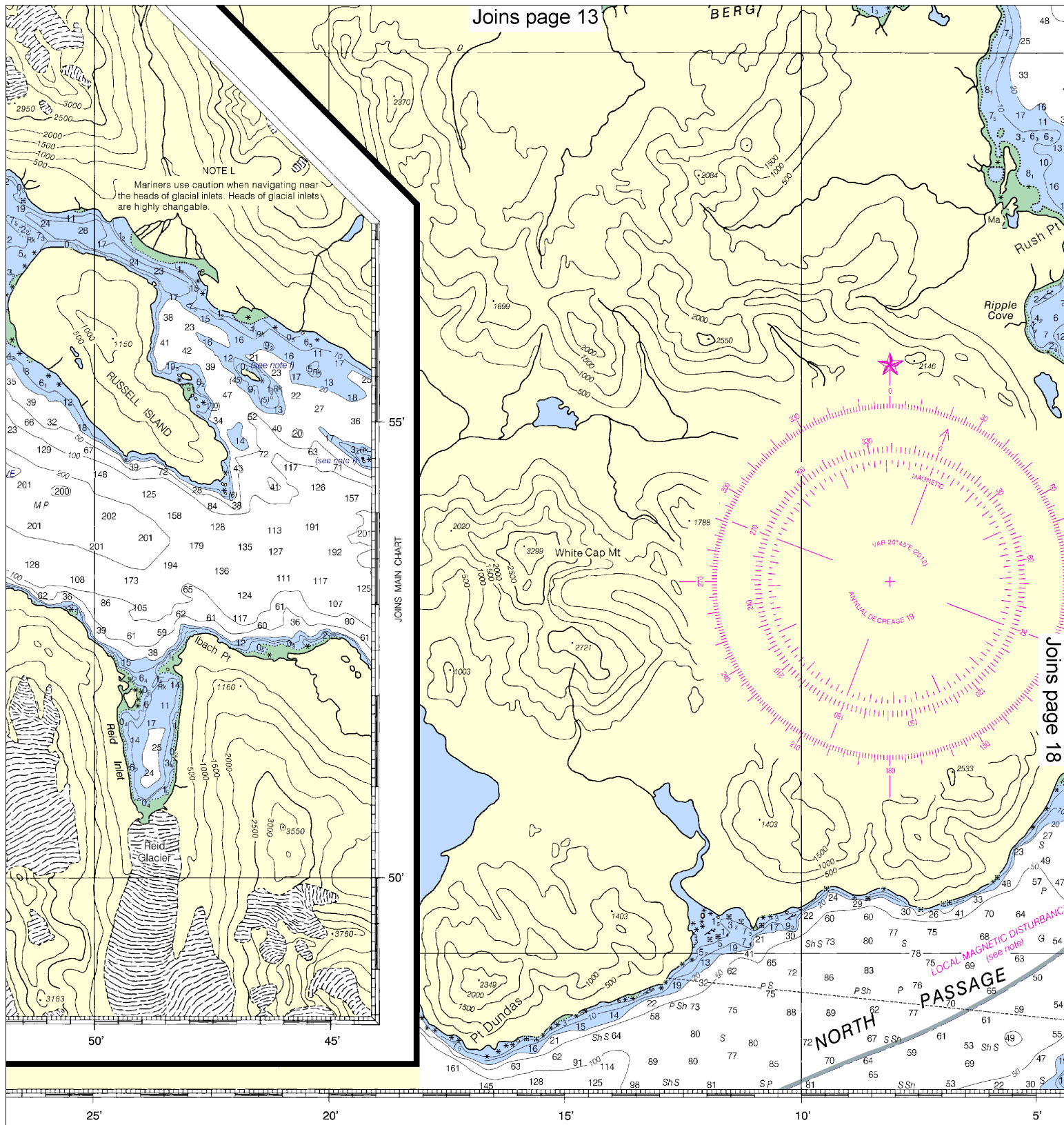


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





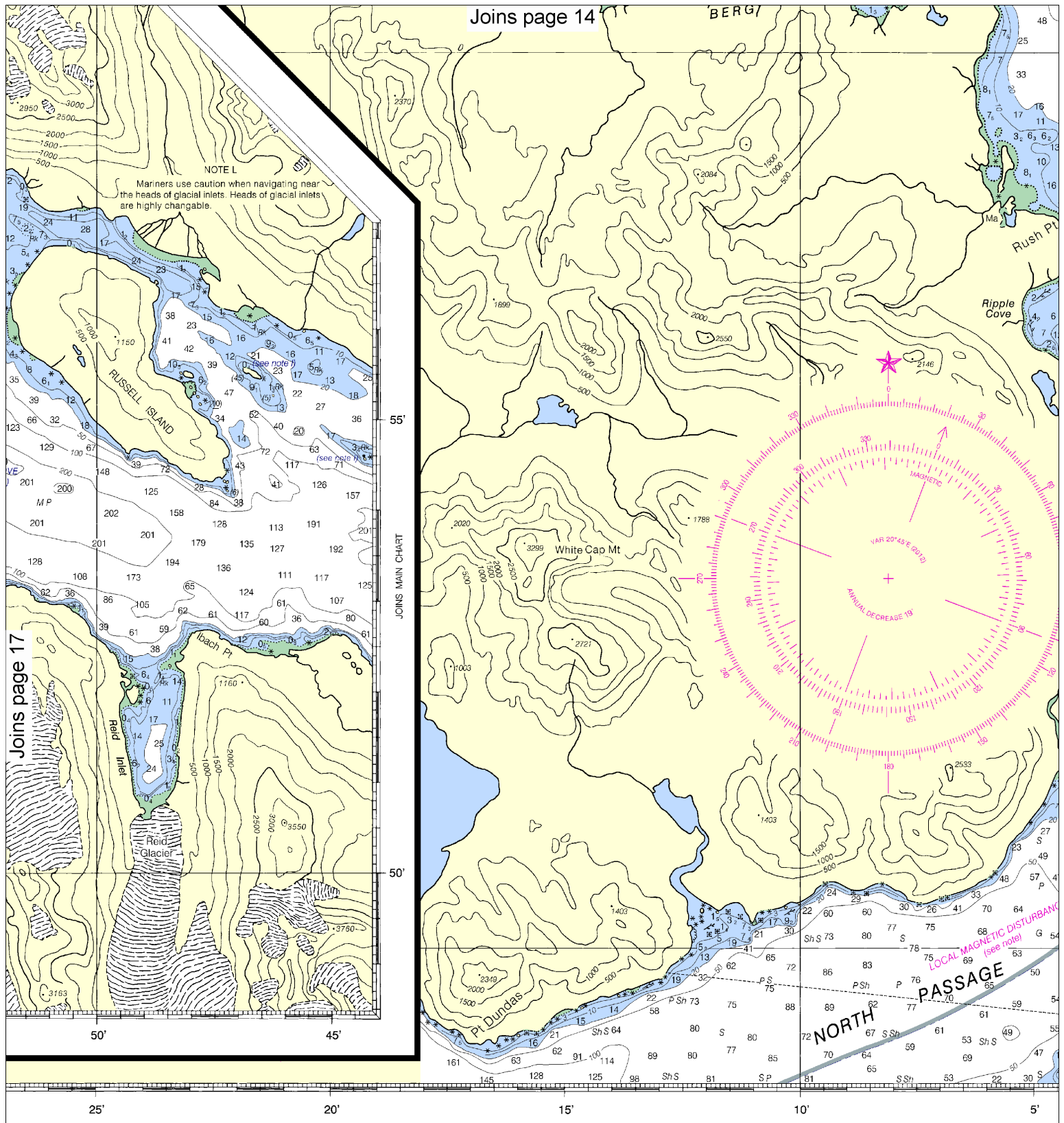




DEPTHS IN FATHOMS
(11 FATHOMS TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1.1



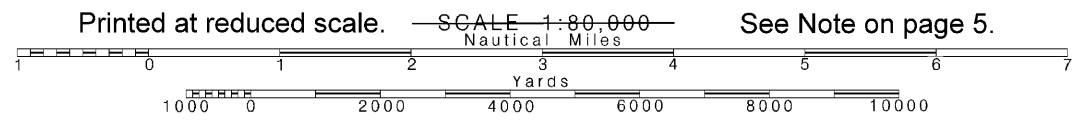
DEPTH IN FATHOMS
(AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

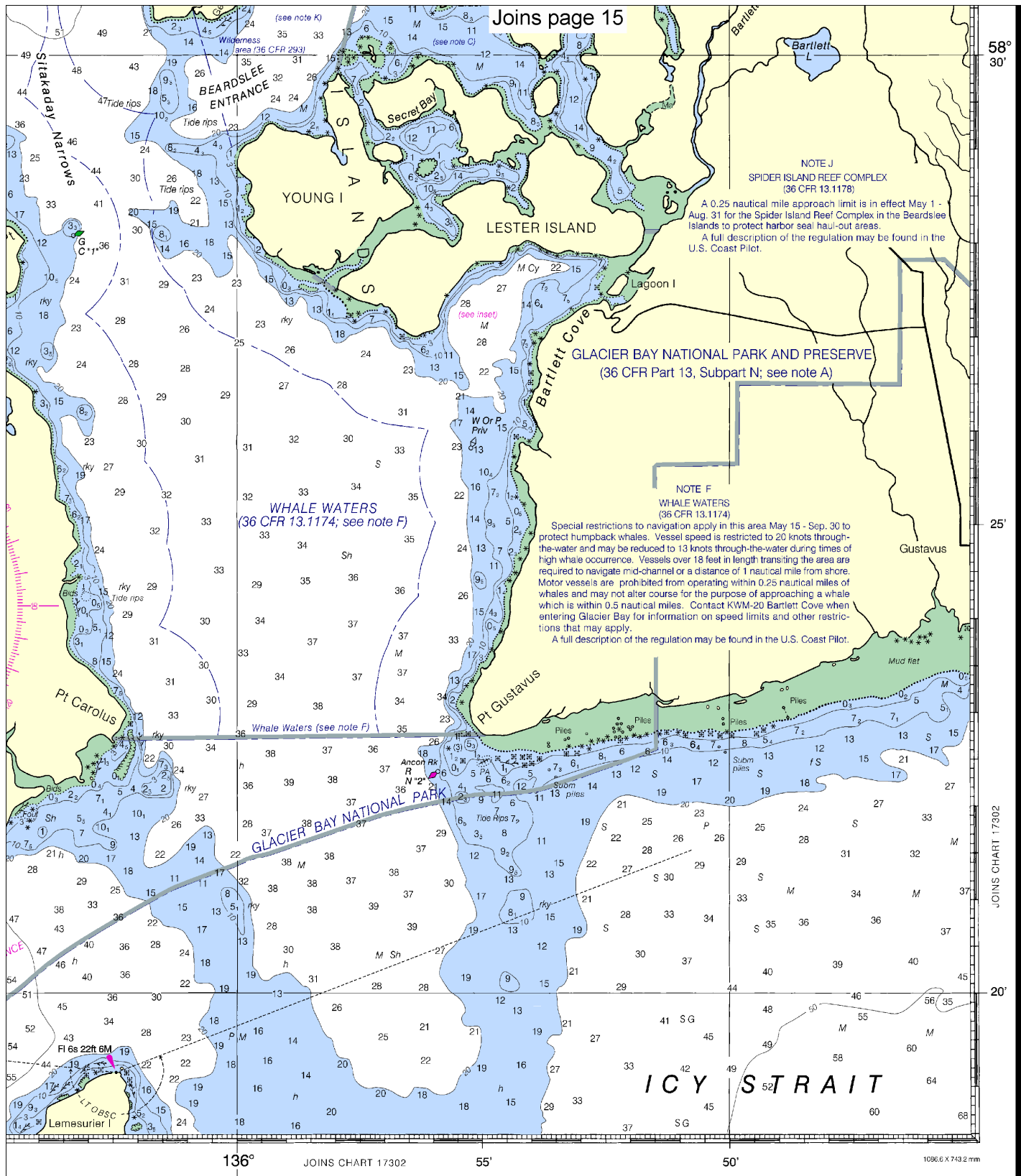
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1.2

18

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





Joins page 15

58°
30'

NOTE J
SPIDER ISLAND REEF COMPLEX
(36 CFR 13.1178)

A 0.25 nautical mile approach limit is in effect May 1 - Aug. 31 for the Spider Island Reef Complex in the Beardslee Islands to protect harbor seal haul-out areas.
A full description of the regulation may be found in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
(36 CFR Part 13, Subpart N; see note A)

NOTE F
WHALE WATERS
(36 CFR 13.1174)

Special restrictions to navigation apply in this area May 15 - Sep. 30 to protect humpback whales. Vessel speed is restricted to 20 knots through-the-water and may be reduced to 13 knots through-the-water during times of high whale occurrence. Vessels over 18 feet in length transiting the area are required to navigate mid-channel or a distance of 1 nautical mile from shore. Motor vessels are prohibited from operating within 0.25 nautical miles of whales and may not alter course for the purpose of approaching a whale which is within 0.5 nautical miles. Contact KWM-20 Bartlett Cove when entering Glacier Bay for information on speed limits and other restrictions that may apply.

A full description of the regulation may be found in the U.S. Coast Pilot.

JOINS CHART 17302

ED. NO. 8

NSN 7642014011390
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BC017318

136°

JOINS CHART 17302

55'

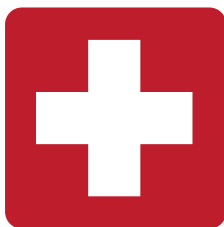
50'

1096.6 X 743.2 mm

Glacier Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

17318



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

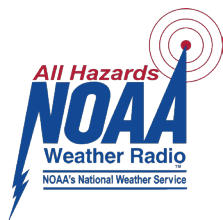
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker